

■ BACK PAGE

A study of Hamburg shipping in the past

DIE WELT

Since boyhood Walter Kresse has been fascinated by ships. When he was growing up he went endlessly to Hamburg's quays and wharves. Since he was 15 years of age Walter Kresse has been interested in ships, which brought a breath of the wide world to the Hanseatic city. He knew by heart the names of the shipping companies and stories about the old sailing vessels.

Many times he visited Hamburg's Historical Museum and pressed his nose against the glass cases to read the notices about brigs and brigantines, full-rigged ships and salpetre barges. He looked at the ships closely and went home to build models of them as precisely as possible.

A passion for detail haunted Walter Kresse. This almost obsessive attempt to achieve precision together with a scientific education are the two qualities in Walter Kresse that have enabled him to collect together the items included in the register entitled *List of ships in Hamburg shipping companies from 1765 to 1888*.

This register is not just a cold catalogue of dates, ships and shipping companies. It is an exciting mirror of the maritime activities of Hamburg whose seafaring tradition stretches back for many centuries.

For eight years Walter Kresse has bent over dusty files, valuable books, yellowed ships' papers, harbour documents that

were almost unreadable and many other sources. He has studied more than 10,000 documents giving the names of Hamburg's ships. He has also included vessels from neighbouring areas that were once 'dependencies' of the great Hanseatic city.

Bit by bit Herr Kresse has collected together details from archives in Paris and Antwerp, from Hamburg's city archives and from material available in the city's commercial library.

Hamburg is the only major port that has assembled so complete a register of shipping with the exception of London. In London there is a register that dates back to 1741. Shortly this register will be printed. These researches will have cost approximately 20,000 Marks, but to experts they will be considered remarkably inexpensive.

Walter Kresse is an economist. For his the is he wrote a paper entitled, "Possibilities of direct sea connections from Baltic ports".

Professor Walter Hävernack of the Historical Museum read Walter Kresse's work. The Professor immediately called up Herr Kresse and asked him if he would devote his talents to the benefits of maritime history. Kresse agreed and began to delve into libraries and archives gathering his information. The Federal Republic Research Association provided the funds for this investigation into German shipping in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The work not yet completed, Walter Kresse does not take a busman's holiday



Walter Kresse, investigator into Hamburg's maritime past

(Photo: Conté)

by the sea, but spends his vacations in mountainous areas. He studied, first of all, the extensive material provided by shipping registers between 1765 and 1823.

In another three years' time work will commence on studying material from the years up to 1888.

Who is interested in old information from olden days such as this?

Who would like to know what political and economic influences affected the growth and development of Hamburg's merchant marine in the olden days? To whom do the names Tönnes, Ackermann, Gabo, Roosen, Schröder, Godeffroy and Wappäus mean anything?

Is there still any interest today in the fact that ships bearing the flag of Hamburg sailed into American harbours between 1781 and 1823?

Dr Ulrich Bauche, custodian of the Historical Museum, added, "We are very

happy with Walter Kresse's work. At last we can answer the numerous questions which are always being asked accurately and fully."

Questions come from firms that would like to chronicle their own history, from old Hanseatic families who want to trace back their ancestors and from previous generations ran their ships, from people studying for doctorates and from lovers of ships and ships' who would like to know when and where their favourite sailing ship plied its trade.

But above all Walter Kresse's work is a foundation for scientific study of the home country, the importance of which should not be underrated. Part of the prize came for nautical expert from Bremen. A keeper of archives at port on the Weser greatly regretted that Bremen had nothing of the kind. If it were from Bremen says so then it must be (DIE WELT, 27 November 1969)

The key in the coat of arms

DIE ZEIT handles facts like stones in a mosaic, patiently, carefully and minutely marshalling individual facts to provide a comprehensive background coverage of what goes on.

An independent weekly, DIE ZEIT need not rush into print on day-to-day events. It has none the less decided opinions on the line behind them. Watchful and critical in political affairs, committed on the arts and sound of judgment on matters economic and financial, DIE ZEIT is indispensable for people who care what happens to them. It is a newspaper for thinking readers. Write for free sample copies.

IN THIS ISSUE

- **DOMESTIC AFFAIRS** Page 2
Bonn must not bite off too much in East talks
- **GERMAN RELATIONS** Page 4
Convincing youth of difficulties involved in recognition
- **ARTS** Page 7
The future of the future lies in the present
- **BUSINESS** Page 11
Toy industry battles to increase sales and product quality
- **TECHNOLOGY** Page 13
Electronics in the eighties

Expectedly harmonious progress of the talks. Basically they are all mere preliminary skirmishes prior to crucial decision at which the going will be hard.

Above all they represent a struggle for good starting bay at the European security conference proposed by Moscow and eagerly awaited. Despite negotiations still current in the West the conference will take place - in 1971 if not 1970.

Yet even though the progress achieved in talks between East and West has so far been more atmospheric than substantial, the improved atmosphere is worthy of note.

Future, more difficult negotiations can be easier now that the tone of the talks has been understood between various countries and groups of countries.

Optimistic and exaggerated optimism in international discussion has become more

Era of negotiation succeeds era of military confrontation

Hamburg, 23 December 1969
40th year - No. 402 - by air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Hamburgische Allgemeine

reasonable and hope is growing that peaceful coexistence is not just a catch of any kind is not only uncalled for but dangerous, though. It would be bound to lead to disappointment that would be far harder to digest in the Western democracies with their tradition of frank discussion than in authoritarian-ruled communist countries of the Eastern Bloc.

Encouraging the development of unwarranted optimism of this kind may well be part of the Soviet negotiation strategy. The Nato Ministers meeting in Brussels were right to adopt a cautious approach and not without reservations give the go-ahead for talks on the European security conference demanded by Moscow.

They had every justification for pointing out that inadequately prepared formal discussion of a security agreement in Europe could easily lead to disappointment and even a worsening of relations.

There is no point in closing one's eyes to the difficulties that are bound to arise in negotiations between the major ideological blocs in Europe as soon as substance, compromise and concessions are involved.

Wants and ideas in East and West in connection with a European security agreement or even a renunciation of the use of force between Bonn and Moscow still differ considerably.

The group of countries behind the Warsaw Pact would like any agreement first and foremost to recognise and consolidate existing frontiers and the political status that emerged after the war. In the final analysis, as Soviet party leader Brezhnev frankly admits, the aim is to bring about social changes in Western Europe.

The West and the Federal government in Bonn in particular aim, on the other hand, at improving the status of West Berlin and persuading Moscow to forgo its claim to a right to intervene in this country's domestic affairs.

No one side is prepared to make concessions only. Both want to gain counter-concessions from the other in the process. Heated debate is bound to result.

To begin with, though, the United States and the Soviet Union will harmoniously bring their preliminary talks in Helsinki to a successful conclusion, declaring when and where the negotiations are to begin and what types of strategic weapon are to be the subject of limitation talks.

It is by no means certain that the negotiations will be as harmonious as they have been in Helsinki when it gets down to brass tacks.

Critical American observers have already sounded a warning note. Washington's negotiating position, they maintain, is by no means as good as is generally assumed in the United States to be the case.

January, will soon show whether or not such expectations are justified.

A second test case of the Kremlin's real intentions and thus a yardstick of the Brandt government's new policy towards the Eastern Bloc and its prospects is the talks between Bonn and Moscow on renunciation of the use of force.

They are of mainly psychological importance and intended not only to be a key to Bonn's general rapprochement with the East but also as a means of gaining Soviet support for its main aim of coming to a tolerable modus vivendi with the Eastern Bloc countries.

The strange reaction to the surprise commencement of the Moscow talks in a number of French and British newspapers is some indication of the delicate terrain the Bonn government is approaching. Commentaries recalled not only Rasputin but also the Hitler-Stalin pact.

Even so it is right for political endeavours to defuse European points of crisis to be made alongside pure arms talks. President Nixon pointed out the connection months ago when he gave the Soviet government to understand that in his view it would serve neither American nor Soviet interests for the two powers merely to talk about strategic arms without making progress on potentially explosive political differences of opinion.

In other world hotspots - the Middle East, Vietnam and Cuba, for instance - the Kremlin does not appear to be interested in a relaxation of tension at the moment. This may be for tactical reasons, but does Moscow feel differently about Europe?

The progress of talks over the next few weeks will perhaps provide an interim answer to this question but years will pass before agreement is reached on the West's proposal for a mutual reduction in international negotiations. The strategic arms limitation talks, which will probably start in Vienna at the end of

Alfred Illdebrand
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 December 1969)



Snow lies thick over the village of Wangen in the Allgäu. Here, as in all other parts of the Federal Republic citizens are preparing for the Christmas celebrations. The editors and staff of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE wish their readers a happy, peaceful and constructive New Year.

(Photo: Archiv / W. Stahler)

DIESE WOCHE

Politik	1-9
Landespolitik	10-11
Politische Woche	12
Funktion	13-18
Literatur	19-20
Palästina-Buch	21-22
Kultur und Information	23
Wissenschaft	24-25
Technik	26-27
Themen der Zeit	28
Magazin	29
Wissenschaft	30-31
Sport	32
Reise	33-34
Kunst	35-36
Medizin	37-38
Modische Leben	39-40

DIE ZEIT
WOCHEZETUNG FÜR POLITIK - WIRTSCHAFT - KUNST UND LITERATUR

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG,
10 December 1969)

■ INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Convincing youth of difficulties involved in recognition

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHEN, 9 DECEMBER 1969

It is not easy to convince an intelligent sixteen-year-old of the reasons why the Federal Republic should not (yet) recognise the German Democratic Republic in international law.

It is easy to ask the question but the answer is necessarily complicated. Moral arguments are involved and historical considerations play their part. Consideration of the issue must include questions of value such as what do we get out of it and what do we pay for it. It must be based on the consensus of opinion of the majority of people both sides of the demarcation line and this majority does not yet exist.

But a sixteen-year-old will not be very much convinced by this. He may end the discussion with the cold reference that time is doubtlessly against the Federal Republic and for the GDR.

His ideas of time are however limited. The last twenty years have produced surprises that nobody could have forecast. Nobody should take any of the young's clear interpretation of the issue nor the general solutions that they have thought up. It is indeed an attribute of youth to live within simple schemes of the present.

But it can be said without any false pretension or avuncular forbearance that the consideration of political possibilities is a matter for adults. They must bear the responsibility for their mistakes or at least they should.

People aged 25, 30 and 35 no longer belong to the youth. Anyone of this age who is a member of a party's youth organisation must put up with strict yardsticks being applied to his capacity of political judgement and that of delegates. These men want to make policies and consequently devote their reason and strength of action to the general and the concrete. They demand the political sphere for themselves. They are justifiably outraged when they are called late versions of the German poet Walter Flex whose maxim was to remain "pure" even when mature. As realists they will certainly defend themselves passionately against the insinuation that their brains are clouded by romanticism. But they make it difficult for political chroniclers to confirm this. Here are the examples.

For years members of the youth organisations of the Social Democrats, Free Democrats and occasionally the Christian Democrats have demanded an immediate, unconditional recognition of the GDR, a full recognition under international law with the result that it would become a foreign state. This demand is put forward with growing insistence. Considered arguments for and against are no longer heard. The call for such action is usually greeted with enthusiastic applause and only occasionally a weak booing, mostly from Berliners.

The change of government in Bonn has altered none of this. Delegates at the conference of the Young Socialists as well as some Young Liberals have proved this. It is almost as if this demand for immediate recognition of the GDR could see the end of all international and external political difficulties. Is this a reaction, a counterweight to the all too protracted and all too empty adherence

to the national doctrine of reunification? This may be an explanation.

Other symptoms make it clear that this is more than mere reaction. Resolutions at this sort of youth conference are normally aimed against the Greek military dictatorship, Spanish Fascism and American "war crimes". These are morally and democratically legitimate and justifiable at any time.

But there is no justification why, in the same breath, the GDR, one of the least free unconstitutional states of Europe, should be brought into the world of at least half-civilised states. This alone shows that the outcome is not political views and opinions but unpolitical ideology. This must be got into its right perspective. Many sensible reasons for the recognition of the GDR in international law by the Federal Republic could be introduced (but are not) into the argument, but not in the same breath as demands concerning the political morality of other states.

The meeting of Young Socialists in Munich revealed a more deep-rooted discontent. These thirty-year-old Social Democrats are obviously not at all pleased that SPD in now running the government. It seems that the whole idea of democracy at present is antipathetic to many of them. We cannot fail to gain the impression that they actually want something quite different, something "really" democratic, something genuine and not the despicable compromises and majority democracy with the resultant mediocrity.

Young Socialists have taken up a clear position to the left of the party leadership. For those who have observed this young Social Democrat organisation (with members up to the age of 35) in the last few years this is in no way surprising, not even for the party itself.

Some time ago it seemed as if young Social Democrats from Schleswig-Holstein and South Hesse had settled on the extreme left wing of the SPD and were taking up closer links with groups of the extraparlimentary opposition. After the clashes on the Emergency Powers Legislation it could be seen that nearly all the regional associations of the Young Socialists were no longer prepared to follow the party line unconditionally.

The party leadership tried to keep the younger members in check by saying that according to statute the Young Socialists were not members of an independent organisation but a working group within the party with the status of an advisory council.

On the basis of the statute the SPD can indeed determine the guide lines for the Young Socialists. On top of this only SPD members can be voted to the executive of the various Young Socialist organisations. The money of the Young Socialists comes from the party coffers. Young Socialist leaders at the local level have to be confirmed in their office by the party or they can alternatively be forced from their position. The SPD leadership also provides a Federal Secretary who has a seat and a vote on the Young Socialist executive. They can thus control the policy of the organisation.

The narrow limits imposed on the Young Socialists have been continually broken by them in the last two years.

At their Federal Congress in Frankfurt in May 1968 — a continuation of the Mainz Congress six months previously which was broken off because of harsh

With this discontent the Young Socialists find themselves in agreement with many other younger radical-democratic circles.

They have doubtlessly good reasons to put forward against the oligarchy of the party leadership. The so-called realism of the old-stagers can scarcely indeed convince a younger man. He knows so many evils in the world have already been committed and justified in the name of this seemingly judicious realism.

Now many of the young members are on the point of upsetting the gaming tables and inventing new rules, once again in the name of realism. With skilful use of words, they say that if the minority cannot use their power of persuasion and strength of action to become a majority the pure democrats are left with no other course of action than to revolt, or at least get out of the despicable game.

This attitude belongs in the context of those enthusiastic resolutions. Just like members of a religious sect the delegates do not allow themselves to be irritated by defeat. Set-backs lead them to demand a thoroughly pure ideological policy based on conviction.

So Walter Flex and his demands for purity may be there in the backs of their minds. Max Weber warned of this forty years ago. He said that the professional politician did not need only passion, but also knowledge of the issues involved and, this must be stressed, humane judgment.

Hans Heigert
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 December 1969)

Swing to left widens between SPD and Young Socialists



Karsten Voigt, Young Socialists' new chairman (Photo: dpa)

clashes on the question of the recognition of the German Democratic Republic — the Young Socialists declared their solidarity "with those participants of the rally organised by the Democratic Emergency Curatorium who, like the Young Socialists of the SPD, regard the prevention of existing plans for emergency powers legislation as a question of life and death for democracy in the Federal Republic."

The views of the extra-parliamentary opposition already are established firmly

Young Socialists in WEST BERLIN entirely happy with SPD-FDP coalition

Parties do not have an easy time of their youth. Their extremism is convenient as they have not yet rid themselves of those hopes that older men lost a long time ago in daily battle compromise.

That can be advantageous as the Christian Democrats recently found their efforts towards long overdue reforms they can rely above all on progressive forces within the Union organisation.

But it can also bring difficulties. At their Federal Congress in May Young Socialists did not leave any doubt behind that they do not consider questions answered with the formula of the Socialist-Liberal coalition.

The previous chairman, Peter C. was voted out of office because he advocated the party's Godesberg programme. And the SPD business manager Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski had to leave congress without giving the speech planned.

The title of the proposed speech "What is a reform party and what are the Young Socialists?" Debaton Kaiser Wilhelm II laid the final were obviously so assured of their position that the position of the party did not interest them.

Such an attitude is not without dangers. The Young Socialists could lose chance of forcing the party to its position in the open discussion.

Chancellor Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst made a speech on this occasion. "May the spirit of piety, lost chance of forcing the party to its position in the open discussion."

is a difficult for the visitor to realise he is standing on an historical spot. It is true. In this very hall, though it took different then, on Wednesday, 5 November 1894 at one o'clock in the morning Kaiser Wilhelm II laid the final stone of the Reichstag building after ten years of construction.

At the time of the Reichstag building's construction, the Reichstag building was a scandal during the first work in groups of the extra-parliamentary opposition and join their march to the express wishes of the party leadership, risking party proceedings.

of the extra-parliamentary opposition join the Young Socialists in order to have a basis from which they can influence the party.

The theories and ideologies of the Left fascinated Young Socialists who no longer content with the mere party line determined mainly by the party leadership and the older party members.

As the elections were so near, politicians' first reactions were to come the elections of the Reichstag wanted to solve the problem by reducing the upper age limit of the Young Socialists to 25. This would have had the effect of making them politically irrelevant.

Meanwhile the Munich congress has shown that the trend of the Young Socialists towards the left is continuing and the gap between the party and younger members is becoming wider. The next few weeks must show whether the SPD wants, and as a governing party, to live with an extremely left-wing group comprising the party's younger members.

Young Socialists have made it clear that they consider the concept of Social Democratic "Party of the People" to be outdated and have demanded socialist policies. Because of its majority in the Bundestag the party has to try to win over further sections of the population who have been more influenced by the Union parties in the past.

It will not achieve this aim at the moment with the programmatic views of the party. The Young Socialists. The party has not have anything to do with the influence of the Young Socialists in the whole party is negligible. (DIE WELT, 9 December 1969)

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MONATSSCHRIFT

The illusion is almost perfect. A thirty-year-old hall is fitted with a brightly colored carpet. The only decoration is an abstract aluminium sculpture by the sculptor, Professor Bernhard Heisterkamp. Hanging from the ceiling it looks at once like an example of op-art and a sixty-foot high glass wall is the work of 650 deputies. In two galleries overlooking the chamber are placed 196 journalists, 96 diplomats and a number of visitors.

A visitor would think that he was in a modern parliament building, with regard to conserving space, where men were still adding the finishing touches.

It is a difficult for the visitor to realise he is standing on an historical spot. It is true. In this very hall, though it took different then, on Wednesday, 5 November 1894 at one o'clock in the morning Kaiser Wilhelm II laid the final stone of the Reichstag building after ten years of construction.

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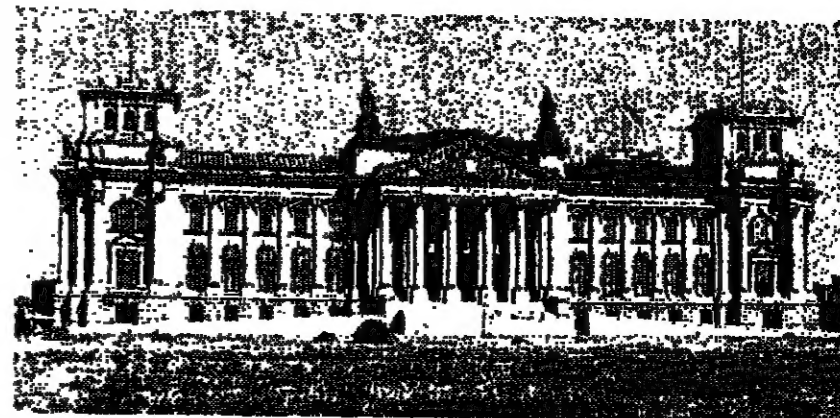
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Only the facade remains of the old Reichstag building



The restoration of the Reichstag building is now completed. Kaiser Wilhelm II opened the building in December 1894. It was burnt down in 1933 and then almost completely destroyed by bombs during the Second World War. (Photo: Ullstein-Lehnartz)

This set off a chain of discussion governed by both emotions and expertise, a discussion that is not ended today, a quarter of a century later and after the end of the ten years taken to renovate the building.

One extreme of this discussion was the proposal to reconstruct it as a sort of historical museum. The other extreme was the proposal to pull it down altogether and build a completely new parliamentary building.

In the final plans Berlin architect Professor Paul Baumgarten set the two extremes side by side. This solution is convincing primarily because of its honesty and because it does not try to merge two things that are incompatible.

Over five thousand square yards of new space were gained from new construction in the exterior walls. In place of the old dome storeys appear two new storeys invisible from the outside and containing around 120 offices. With its 200 offices, 21 large chambers, the plenary chamber and the spacious reading and rest rooms and lounges the Reichstag today has much more room than the Bundestag in Bonn.

The only thing missing is the deputies. And unless appearances are deceptive they will be even rarer in the future. For the time being Berlin will not follow Bonn's example and build a block of flats on the Spree to accommodate members of the Bundestag. Plans have been in existence for this since the end of the twenties.

The Bundestag's decision to forego a demonstrative gesture of its presence in German policy is a policy of peace. Peace policy is German policy. Neither is attainable without the other. Let us call it integrated German policy, combined with all spheres of policy in content, reference and style.

The foundations have been present for years. A necessary pre-condition was created when obstacles were set up to prevent extremists from entering the Bundestag. Integrated German policy would immediately be endangered in the event of extremism once again becoming rife. Further consolidation is necessary as a consequence, we must not fall asleep. Talks with citizens of this country must last longer than a few weeks every few years. An external peace policy needs more direct democracy.

Of course having a showdown with the extremist parties is not enough. When words like "sell-out" and "policy of renunciation" are bandied about then the black shadow of the twenties re-emerges. During this period Gustav Stresemann's policy of international understanding was crushed because it was labelled "policy of fulfilment". Both we and the world know how that ended. A policy of defamation is anti-national and anti-European.

The effectiveness of this country's peace policy will eventually depend on the readiness of all democratic forces in Germany itself. In the Federal Republic the ruling parties can and must provide for moderation and restraint. In the German Democratic Republic those who seriously want peace must stop their campaign of hate.

Essential parts of peace policy are the objectivisation of inner-German talks and the humanisation of inner-German relations.

German Policy - castles in the air?

German Policy of the seventies was the theme of this year's annual congress of the German Indivisible Curatorium in Berlin. Its executive chairman W.W. Schütz interprets this theme in the following article.

Is there a German policy at all? Answers to questions as to what Germany is today vary wildly. Basic Law states categorically that there is still a Germany. The establishment of Germany as a goal is not only to be found in the Federal Republic's Basic Law. In the GDR constitution of 6 April 1968 we can also read that we must strive to overcome the division of Germany. There, however, imperialism is made responsible for the division. The constitution demands "the progressive rapprochement between the two German states until they are united on the basis of democracy and socialism". The contrary is thus made plain but the aim of a unified state can be seen.

Reunification is a constitutional mandate on both sides of the demarcation line. Opposing forms of society must be politically discussed. Germany will have to face up to this rivalry in the seventies with peaceful methods. In the first twenty years Germany has not done justice to these constitutional clauses. Both the Federal Republic and the GDR have lived wrapped up in themselves. The picture of the other part of Germany is still fragmentary.

When the Federal Republic began a policy of rapprochement obstacles raised

Berlin has recently led to a series of well-intentioned suggestions of what to do with the building costing 105 million Marks only a stone's throw from the Wall.

But the House of Deputies, accommodated in Schöneberg Town Hall for the past twenty years, shows little inclination to move in, in spite of its present cramped quarters, especially as it would mean sitting not far from the secret microphones of the East for which walls—however thick—are no longer a problem. Their reluctance can be understood.

Whether—as the other side has proposed—representatives of the German Democratic Republic would be ready to sit here at the same table as envoys from the Federal Republic whose right to be present in the city is disputed is a question that can be shelved—it is improbable.

Finally the thought of having East-West discussions, like the European security conference wanted so much by Moscow, in the shadow of the Wall is not such a bad idea. But it is to be doubted whether the Kremlin would want to demonstrate so visibly to the rest of the world what the confirmation of the status quo in Europe would include.

Decision along the following lines will have to be taken. The Bundestag will not completely forgo its presence in Berlin. From time to time committees will sit in some of the large chambers and there will also be additional space here for large congresses.

"May the building remain a memorial of a great era in which as a reward for a war won with great difficulty the Empire rose in new majesty, an exhortation to future generations to cherish faithfully what their fathers fought for with their blood. Amen!" That was the end of the 1894 speech. The hollow pathos of these words perished in the ruins of two world wars. No great words have so far been dedicated to the north-west Berlin. May it stay that way.

Jürgen Schmudeke
(DIE WELT, 5 DECEMBER 1969)

by the other side became even more insurmountable. Peaceful competition between opposing social systems presupposes peaceful meetings.

As the German Question is rooted in the European question all nations interested in ensuring peace in Europe have an interest in a reconcilable and humane settlement of inner-German relations. A contractual relationship between two states belonging to one German nation is offered. Territorial integrity is confirmed. The way towards a peaceful cooperation in Germany and Europe is shown. The connection between satisfaction in Germany and a peaceful European order is visible. Those who continue a policy of confrontation between the two Germanies are blocking the way to a guaranteed peace in Europe.

The offer of friendly cooperation removes the barriers to a European security conference. Readiness for a neighbourly relationship between the two Germanies also aids reconciliation between the two Europes. German policy becomes a policy of European peace.

Not all that much time must be allowed to go by unused. All the same many aspects of peace policy will demand many years. If at the beginning of the seventies there is a European security conference between the governments of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Nato countries and neutral representatives, that would be only a beginning. A permanent security conference for Europe would have to develop from this, a permanent conference comparable to the one to which Austria owes the composition of her state treaty.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 7 DECEMBER 1969)

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 November 1969)

EDUCATION

Teaching musical appreciation to 4-year-olds

STUTTGARTER
ZEITUNG

Four-year-olds at 27 music schools in the Federal Republic have just begun a new syllabus for early musical training.

This country's Association of Music Schools has developed a new method for this course with learning and teaching material tailor-made to the child. A new musical instrument for children has also been developed in cooperation with the musical instrument industry.

Music schools have thus answered demands of educationalists and psychologists to shape a child before it starts school according to the stage to which its intelligence has developed and its natural talents. This means that abilities present in the child in the years before starting school do not remain underdeveloped. Public discussion about reducing the age at which a child starts school is also to be seen in this context.

With this programme of early musical training for four to six-year-olds the positive effect of musical education on the one hand and, on the other hand, the best age for learning—that is five or six—are being used in the teaching of basic musical knowledge. Until now musical education has not paid sufficient attention to opportunities of such early training.

ing or at least has not pursued them systematically.

Other countries provide perfect examples in this field. France has the *Ecole Maternelle*, the age of school entry in Britain is lower than here and children in both Japan and the Soviet Union are taught to play a musical instrument. Music schools in the Federal Republic are now trying to get basic musical education started earlier so that pupils can begin learning to play a musical instrument earlier.

The learning programme thus aims at an effective educational value of music and musical training at an early age. Children are introduced to music at an age and time at which they are not subject to other commitments and have a natural affinity to music. In this way they reach a standard of performance that enables them to play well for pleasure in later life or equips them for further training if music is to become their profession.

The content of the syllabus makes children conversant with musical techniques such as reading and writing music at an earlier age than normal as they are introduced earlier to a systematic training to play a musical instrument. The child thus reaches before puberty a standard of performance on his chosen instrument and a later divergence between musical desires and technical possibilities, as experienced today when young people play, can be avoided.

Music schools in this country are more



Young children playing in a recorder band during a music lesson

(Photo)

than just a musical kindergarten. The courses are run by qualified musicians who teach music systematically according to methods they themselves have developed. They are tailor-made for the child and the element of play is stressed.

The programme is arranged to last two years. Children start to learn at the age of four so that their basic musical training will be over by the time they enter primary school. At present teachers are being familiarised with the programme fixed for the first six months, in other words for the first twenty weeks. Every course is allotted 75 minutes a week and is attended by twelve children.

Apart from painting and drawing the lesson consists of games of movement, singing, recitations, acting, rhythmic and melodic hearing practice, instrumental practice on a keyboard or chimes and on percussion instruments such as drums, tambourines, triangles, cymbals and drums.

In the first six months children become acquainted with the keys of C, A and D and, rhythmically, with two note values, short and long or crotchets and quavers. In the next six months their knowledge is increased to five keys (C, A, D, F and G) and three note lengths, crotchet, quaver and minim.

After two years pupils will be conversant with the basic keys in the scale as well as the transpositions of C major, F major and E major. They will also be acquainted with crotchets, quavers, minims and semi-breves and also dotted crotchets and quavers.

At the beginning of the two-year course every child is given a school satchel with chimes, a musical primer, note-book and crayons. In every lesson the pupil receives a sheet with the new programme.

Cooperation from the mothers is essential. What the child learns at school should be consolidated at home.

Musical schools participating in a programme of early musical education receive the same unified teaching material and use the same instruments. Children too receive the same learning material. This programmed musical education has begun in 27 music schools each with two courses and occupying altogether 1,300 children was made possible.

Cooperation between this country's Association of Music Schools and the musical instrument industry. They financed the development of a programme of this type and supported the music schools with all the necessary equipment.

When children finish this two-year "preliminary" course they will be able, at the age of six, to start playing a musical instrument such as the violin, cello, piano or recorder.

Their progress will be relatively slow. They already know the notes and values and will be able to concentrate on the instrument itself. A feeling of music is an important stimulus here. Any child who can play one instrument fairly well has long-term chances of survival are increased. On top of this come toxic side-effects.

Work is continuing in all parts of the world to find new ways to transplant without risk. The simplest way to restore sick organs back to health is to take them out, repair them and then put them back into the body. This is theoretically possible now that Professor Thiele, the Kiel biologist, has discovered structural principles of macromolecules in organic tissue. This is however not yet possible as applying the structures of even the simplest organs seems extraordinarily difficult.

For this reason most interest is focused on the development of new methods to check the body's rejection mechanisms without causing a general lack of defence so that the recipient runs the risk of infection. A method must be developed that restrains only the rejection of the donor's protein.

Basically new ideas on this theme came from the British Nobel prizewinner Medawar at the beginning of the fifties. He tried to rid the body of this rejection mechanism before the organ transplant by introducing certain cells from the donor into the recipient's body so that it could under certain pre-conditions accept itself to them.

A large number of laboratories—some very important ones in Britain and the United States—are working in this sphere of decisive importance for the future of organ transplants. Some success has been recorded but they do have the disadvantage for practical use that the cellular material necessary for preliminary treatment must be obtained by killing injured

animals of the same stock (such as twins from the same egg).

On the other hand Kiel University's department of hygiene and microbiology seem to have succeeded in finding a way to restrain the recipient's specific rejection mechanisms against potential donors.

Dr Müller-Rucholtz, chief assistant of the departmental head, Professor Gärtner, is working on this procedure with Dr H.G. Sonntag. He stated that they hoped to restrain rejection in their experiment by cross blood transfusions and at the same time take into consideration aspects that are a pre-requisite in treating humans.

This process is based on the discovery that the main agents of the rejection mechanism against foreign tissue are the lymphocytes, a sort of white corpuscle that makes up one third of the total of white corpuscles in humans. Lymphocytes destroy foreign tissue and their special function can be passed on as it is now known that they multiply, in contrast to red corpuscles. If lymphocytes and other white blood cells can be transferred from one organism to another without them being destroyed as alien protein the rejection mechanism will not react against further protein from the donor and tissue or organs can be transplanted to the recipient.

So far the two Kiel researchers have tested this process on laboratory rats. The neutralisation of the rejection mechanism was achieved through blood transfusions. The blood of the future recipient and donor was completely exchanged so that after the transfusion each animal had fifty per cent of its own blood and fifty per cent of the other animal's blood together with the white corpuscles and lymphocytes. The veins and arteries of the animals being used in the experiment are connected with each other.

IMMUNOLOGY

Investigating organ transplants without risk

REDUCING REJECT MECHANISM BY CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS

STUTTGARTER
ZEITUNG

Modern transplant surgery has without doubt achieved epoch-making successes. Skillful operations such as the heart transplants that made a name for the cheerful South African Dr Christian Barnard are almost common place today even though great precautions are taken in many places. For up to now nobody has succeeded in mastering the real danger of these transplants—the reject mechanism of the recipient's body against the donated organ.

Apart from specific cases—for example where tissue protein is the same in both donor and recipient, where twins from the same ovum are concerned or where bloodless tissue like a cornea is used—it is necessary to keep the defence mechanisms of the recipient's body in check for the rest of his life. This normally demands continual treatment with drugs and other medicaments.

Formerly X-rays were used in an effort to suppress the recipient's rejection mechanisms, but this caused extremely harmful side-effects. Today it is usual to use cytostatics like azathioprine or cyclophosphamide. These prevent cell division and are already used successfully to treat cancer.

The most modern means are the anti-lymphocyte sera that are also used against leukaemia. They check especially the main agents of rejection, the lymphocytes in the blood.

All these drugs restrain not only the rejection of alien protein in transplants but also other defence mechanisms, such as those against harmful microbes. That means that patients continually treated with immunosuppressive drugs are subject to all possible infectious diseases so that their long-term chances of survival are decreased. On top of this come toxic side-effects.

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Before and after the transfusion the rejection mechanism is neutralised temporarily for a few days with the aid of cytostatics. Cyclophosphamide was used for this experiment. The transfusion of the two millilitres of blood took several hours. Twenty minutes would have sufficed for the blood transfusion but the lymphocytes too had to be exchanged. Some of the lymphocytes would have been circulating outside of the blood stream during the short transfusion and would return into the bloodstream only later. The body's own lymphocytes would then have the upper hand and could wipe out the foreign lymphocytes so that the rejection system would function again as soon as the chemical neutralisation wore off.

Transplant experiments carried out after the cross transfusions indicate that a neutralisation of the rejection mechanism in this way is possible. The rats each received a piece of the other animal's skin and skin from another rat.

Many pairs of animals were used in the experiment and it proved that the skin tissue of the partner animal was accepted as if it had been the recipient's own tissue. The tissue of other animals was rejected. It could be said that the rats whose blood is transfused become blood brothers.

Some of the animals treated in this way were observed until their natural death four hundred days later. The alien skin tissue was not rejected. If it had been the animal's hair would have fallen out of the parts of the skin affected.

These successes show that it is perfectly possible to transplant tissue and organs from one organism to another without the tissue having to be continually guarded against the rejection mechanism. They also show that this process could be repeated in a hospital, even though the cross blood transfusion before the actual

organ transplant may seem to raise complications and problems.

But there is a long way between present experiments and the application of the results in hospitals. Up till now tests have been made only on rats from inbred stock. They are related to a certain degree and their body protein is similar. Now the Kiel researchers are going to develop the process in more distantly related animals with varying protein structures in order to eliminate the risks in neutralising rejection mechanisms.

Some time will pass before the process can be used on larger mammals and possibly Man himself. Once again the proposed Primate Centre—a decision has still to be taken to set it up—would have been of great importance in the preliminary stages of this development.

Harald Strehert

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 December 1969)

X-ray pictures without X-rays

Ultra-soundwaves can now help radiologists produce X-ray photographs without using X-rays.

The Photographic Industry Association announced in Frankfurt that the Siemens concern has developed new equipment that does not require X-rays to photograph the inside of the human body.

According to the Association the equipment consists of transmitter and receiver. The transmitter emits a series of ultra-sound impulses that are then reflected by solid objects in the body and return to the receiver. The returning signals are changed into light impulses and reproduced on a screen to give the photograph.

This new sort of X-ray will be of great use primarily in gynaecology and obstetrics and in any field where the doctor wishes to cut down radiation.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 December 1969)

Clinic without a chief physician

DISPOSING OF MEDICAL AUTHORITARIANISM

A special type of hospital has just been authorised by Werner Fiegen, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in North Rhine-Westphalia.

A few days ago in Herdecke on the Ruhr between Dortmund and Hagen patients moved into a hospital that has no chief physician or superintendent and never will have if the founders have their way. The twelve doctors will sit on a council to decide on matters concerning the hospital.

The youngest of them, Dr Wolfgang Schily is only 31 years old. The oldest, Dr Anselm Basold is only seventeen years older. Their idea was conceived years ago and they have now achieved something that only they at first believed in.

They built a hospital costing of 7.5 million Marks. The federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia covered them to the tune of 2.5 millions. The rest was raised mainly by the doctors themselves. They went to the credit market and finally found friends to combine into a sponsoring group consisting of only 35 people.

The twelve doctors want to prove that they can run their affairs better without a medical superintendent. They also want to prove that this system is financially practical.

It started with the doctors signing a contract that meant that they had to raise only 30,000 Marks for a hospital bed whereas normally double is needed. The

doctors admit that it would not work out quite as cheaply today. They drew up the contracts at the time of the economic recession.

The hospital is situated in the foothills of the Sauerland. Three large, attractive buildings stand alone in the surrounding countryside. The Herdecke suburb of Westende is an ideal place to convalesce. And the twelve doctors will pay plenty of attention to convalescence.

They found their nurses in the same way that they raised their money. They

did not apply to nursing orders or organisations but put advertisements in their own newspapers and then drew up contracts with those who applied for the posts. They emphasised to the nurses that the hospital would have no matron as well as no superintendent.

In this way they hope to introduce economics. The doctors do not want to make a profit. What the superintendent would otherwise earn from the patients will be paid into the kitty of the sponsors. If the worst should happen losses too will be covered in this way. If there is

still money remaining it will be used for research in their own hospital.

The doctors are optimistic. They all work on an employee basis for a monthly wage between three and four thousand Marks. They live in detached houses built with a 750,000 mark mortgage from the Federal state. They are not allowed to sell the houses.

The new cooperative hospital in Herdecke has 200 beds but the doctors plan to a further 180 beds to establish a hospital better suited to ease the present situation. This second stage will be completed in the next few years.

"We are replacing the superintendent with a team," said Dr Schily. "We meet and listen to the other doctors' opinions. We agree on the basis of what we know and act accordingly." The young doctor pointed out that all on the team had experience as senior doctors and specialists.

While making final preparations during the last few days before opening they received many visits from medical superintendents. Their plans were greeted with scepticism. They even had to face harsh attacks from their colleagues but their words did not always fall upon deaf ears in the medical profession. They are convinced that they will be able to submit their first successful balance—also with respect to finances—after the first year.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 November 1969)

A LUCKY CATCH...

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GT

Stone age drawing techniques with crayon for children

An old painting technique mastered by Stone Age Man in the caves of Altamira and the Egyptians in the reign of Pharaoh Tutenkamen is now enjoying growing popularity in art classes at schools in Bavaria. The method is crayon drawing.

Its most eager champion, Walter Weingart, a teacher from Hattenhofen, considers the wax crayon to be the best painting method for a child. It does not smudge, is easy to handle and the full, bright colours often spur the children on to surprising performances, even though many of them had failed in watercolour painting. This is not surprising as this technique is supposed to be one of the most difficult.

As Walter Weingart is a specialist in crayon painting and drawing technique he

gives lectures to educationalists on behalf of the Ministry of Education. He asks them to introduce crayon painting into their lessons so that children come to art classes twice as willingly.

But Weingart does not only give advice. As a talented painter he demonstrates to young teachers and headmasters how it is done. He takes along to each lecture a briefcase containing around one hundred crayon paintings by "his" children at Hattenhofen. Weingart says: "Sometime I will take a few of these along to an exhibition of modern art." He is convinced that the work of his twelve-year-olds from the small eight-hundred-strong village near Fürstentum would be exhibited.

(Münchner Merkur, 1 December 1969)

■ THE ECONOMY

The risks of a new recessionPOLICY COOPERATION CALLED FOR BETWEEN STATES
AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

A "strategy of conflict" will bring employees in the Federal Republic no advantages during 1970 since higher net wages can only be brought about by high unemployment figures as a result of redundancy.

This view was expressed by the expert's advisory committee for the supervision of economic development in its sixth annual report which was released to the press in Bonn 3 December 1969.

The report was completed on 19 November by four experts, namely Manfred Schäfer and Professors Wilhelm Bauer, Herbert Giersch and Norbert Kloten. It is being published by Kohlhammer of Stuttgart.

The experts' analysis claims that this country's economy is going through the boom period of its fifth growth cycle in late 1969. The situation is characterised by heavy demand symptomatic of a boom, wages demands as a result of this and rapidly increasing prices.

According to the experts if this super-boom of 1969 is not to be followed by economic doldrums in 1970 a policy must be devised to keep incomes under control in the first half of 1970. Herein lies the task for which the State and the autonomous group of concerted action must cooperate.

The report states: "It is a question of finding a peaceful manner of avoiding a possible wages war and creating a level of national net wages which is as high as possible for the foreseeable future."

It is thought that the revaluation of the Mark has increased the risk to further economic development in the Federal Republic.

The demand has still not yet gone out to the trade unions that they must continue to exercise restraint in their wage and salary demands so that the economy is not imperilled. At least it has not gone out officially.

And anyone who can add together two and two expects the demand to be made as certainly as the sun rises.

Retiring Bundesbank president Karl Blessing has already stated: "If wages and prices continue to rise at the present tempo the Bundesbank will be forced once again to resort to punitive measures as in 1966. This would lead to a considerable cooling down of the overheated economy."

Once again it is a Social Democratic Economic Affairs Minister who has had to serve this bitter pill to the unions in his concerted action. In 1967 when it was a question of giving the economy a boost and ensuring jobs Karl Schiller was able to convince them that at long last industrialists' profits must go up so that they would again take courage to invest.

As a compensating factor for this he promised employees "social symmetry". It has never been explained what Karl Schiller really meant by this promise. But the fact is that in the following year wages rose by only about five per cent whereas industrialists' profits climbed by almost 22 per cent.

Since then there has been some noisy quarrelling for the employees' back pay, which cannot be settled by making the situation in this year once again in favour of the employees.

Neither can it be settled by the Ministry's forecast which is almost in agreement with the unions' and industrialists' that acting on data available at present gross wages in the coming year would go up by eleven per cent but industrialists' profits

DIE WELT

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

This was stated very clearly in the annual report of the independent committee of experts, published recently in Bonn.

Uncertainties in the prognosis strengthen the risk in economic policy. One of the main dangers is very sharply outlined, that is to say that soaring prices and incomes may continue as a cumulative process throughout 1970.

Following the bitter experience of this autumn's wildcat strikes, which unleashed a spate of wage demands, nobody will try to deny the statement made by the experts that price rises over a wide range of goods can easily give rise to chain reactions in wage policy.

A development of this nature would undoubtedly force the Bundesbank to continue its restrictions to credit.

In this light the danger of renewed economic doldrums must not be overlooked on any account.

In the face of such dangers the advisory board has harked back to an idea, which it put forward in vain in 1965 to try to combat a similar situation.

Is has called for a peaceful strategy of preventive income security for 1970-71. It has pointed out most emphatically that a new battle over incomes would have no advantages for either side, since after the incomes war this autumn the relationship between salaries and profits once again corresponds to a relatively static level of employment.

**Giving the working man
a fair deal in 1970**

would only climb by four per cent in this period.

Would this not set everything to rights? Would not this cover "back pay"?

At this point Blessing's ideas can be taken into account. He has said that in the long run wage increases which are greater than the growth rate for productivity cannot be implemented without effects on prices. Who wants to and who can prevent higher wages affecting prices and thus introducing that development which ends up with the Bundesbank slamming on the brakes, even at a time of an economic boom such as this?

Is it possible to speak pointedly at all about "back pay"? If unions claim back pay in one year then industrialists are going to claim it the next year. And each side would have a logical argument in its favour as long as the year of commencement were correctly chosen.

If the first year of the Federal Republic with its market economy is taken as the year of commencement then the individual employee has lost on his share of the national income, whereas the industrialist has gained. To express this in another way in 1950 the average worker's income was 33 per cent of the average industrialist's income. By 1967 this had dropped to 29.4 per cent.

This apportioning of national income naturally has its consequences for accumulation of capital wealth. The industrialists' and self-employed people's share

In the interests of securing jobs and a reasonably paced raising of actual incomes the wage developments over the whole of the economy during the course of 1970 should orientate on a seven per cent figure.

The first round of talks since the recommencement of "concerted action", the discussions between Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller and industrialists and unions has shown already that it will be very difficult to come to an agreement on such an idea, based on the experiences of the past.

Economic policy must make the limitations of the dangers clearer to the autonomous groups.

The annual report would have helped such a policy on its way more if it had been more carefully formulated. Obviously the experts themselves had a very tough time estimating economic trends in the foreseeable future. They ascertained that the outcome of revaluation could not be evaluated simply.

In the first chapter doubts are expressed whether revaluation swept aside not only the cost and price disparity with other countries but also certain protective measures. Later on in the report it is suggested that there should be negotiations for a preventive securing of income "to act as an immediate test to see if revaluation has or has not caused a danger of price rises occasioned by extra economic means."

The advisory board has described financial policy for 1970 as "still largely unsettled" but at the same time it feels itself justified in assuming that the State will spend about 9.5 per cent more in

1970 and that therefore the trend in State spending would be slightly expansive.

An immediate cutting of State spending is necessary to take the pressure off the economy. But there are still only points unclear.

For politicians concerned with the economy and members of the public with a vested interest it would certainly have been more helpful if the advisory board in its annual report had dealt more with current problems. And it should have dispensed with new excursions into the theme of flexible exchange rates and well-oiled machinery for an "automated" economic policy.

Looking back over annual reports from previous years from the advisory board and the government's annual economic report it can be seen clearly that the problem of a preventive total taxation as an economic means is not primarily a decisive question.

A far-reaching consideration of faults in earlier economic prognoses is necessary. Better means are needed of recognising the situation and not so much directives on how to act and automated systems.

The advisory board itself must admit that many questions on this last point have still not been cleared up. Politicians will not be prepared to let automation oust them. But they must in a suitable position to orientate their actions on better criteria and they must be prepared to let themselves be measured thus.

In the present task of avoiding a new incomes war doubtful points were cleared up in the prognosis by corresponding tariff agreements. The aim of a measured prices and incomes policy will, however, only be reached with any degree of certainty when central and local government and the independent Bundesbank have introduced or alternatively maintain policy which is suited to the economic situation.

Karl Steier

(DIE WELT, 4 December 1969)

capacity of the economy. Plans of how this could be done are under consideration. They would make the employee a mini-industrialist.

It is understandable why industrialists are not showing so much enthusiasm for these plans. After all it would mean their giving up in future something which to date has grown to their advantage as a matter of course.

But there is no surfeit of enthusiasm in the trade unions. They are not keen to see the workers supplied with a piece of paper which may well bring interest or dividends, but which is not ready cash and cannot be used to buy a washing machine.

For the unions it will be a difficult but absolutely essential task to bring home to their members that it is better for them to be in possession of documents, shares or investment certificates, which give them a vested interest in industry — not only in the profits side of it, either, but also in accumulation — than to receive an excessive wage rise and drink it away every evening in front of the television.

An ever recurrent theme when these matters are discussed is how one can expect a crisis to follow every time we extravagantly eat away too much of the earnings from our economy.

Warnings of an impending crisis and talk of social symmetry are Karl Schiller's means of persuading the unions to adopt a reasonable wages policy.

The unions will have to agree to negotiations if Schiller keeps his promise of bringing about, or bringing nearer, social symmetry by means of a active accumulation of capital wealth.

Or is it the worker, who was hit by the slump then hit by the boom, who must always be the whipping boy?

(DIE ZEIT, 5 December 1969)

■ BUSINESS

**Toy industry battles
to increase sales
and product quality****DIE WELT**

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In the next few weeks before Christmas people in the Federal Republic will pay out about 600 million Marks to fill their children's stockings with toys. This is almost a half of the toy-manufacturers' total annual turnover.

This country's toy industry is expecting a ten per cent increase in turnover this year with a total production worth nearly 900 million Marks as opposed to 810 million before.

Of this a good third goes for export. But of the assortment of toys and games on offer in the shops of this country about one third is imported.

The toy industry will be raising its prices by about eight per cent on average next spring.

With a share of more than four-fifths Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg are considered the strongholds of the industry. The few companies in the industry employing more than 1,000 men and women are concentrated largely in Baden and Württemberg with such famous names as Schleich in Mannheim, Märklin Brothers in Göppingen and Margarete Steiff in Giengen/Brenz. The character of this industry is shown in the fact that seven hundred companies employ no more than 25,000 people and twenty branded names compete for half of the industry's turnover.

Originality and flexibility are thought to be the advantage of such small firms. Manufacturers point out quite rightly that it will be senseless for them to try to imitate the broad range of goods offered by the larger companies.

Smaller toy firms must keep up to date in the market. Up till now very few of them have understood how to operate joint measures which would help them to overcome their larger competitors.

Business advisers recommend that they should set up buyers' departments, market research centres and catalogues and employ travelling salesmen, advertising methods and window dressing on a common basis.

The industry has high wage costs of between thirty and fifty per cent of total production costs. The Federal Republic long since lost its position as the leading toy manufacturing country. Italy offers dolls, Britain match-box toy cars, Japan electric and electronic articles and Hong Kong all kinds of toys particularly in plastic.

This country's toy industry is still concentrating on miniaturising the adult world for children, making model spaceships, railways, cars, human figures and pedal cars.

A cautious change is about to be made. Marketing experts are employing teams of advisers to devise functional toys which are suitable for children over a large age group and can therefore follow one child through many of his formative years. A working committee of the toy industry in Bamberg is planning to make clear to trade, industry and science at the annual "Play Week" in June that learning by playing is an all-year round thing and not just intended for Christmas time, and furthermore that it is not confined to babyhood.

Whether it is true that toy purchasers can be persuaded to give toys not only at

Christmas, Easter and birthdays, but all the year round is as doubtful as the forecast that turnover in the industry will double before 1975. Between 1964 and 1968 turnover in the industry increased by 36.4 per cent.

The computer game which was a big hit last year in this country and abroad proved its worth financially. Games from the Ravensburg concern and toys from Dymik and Bad Tölz occupy children in pre-school years and help their development.

One of the most popular toys at present, the model motorway or racing track is being developed so that the cars no longer need to run on rails. This new version is considered to be a good device for teaching children driving.

There is no mistaking the trend towards the mechanical and electronic toy. Debates as to which materials should be used for toys are nearing their end: plastic, wood, metal and textiles as well as cardboard have all found their rightful place. War games, which are being offered in the German Democratic Republic as "Patriotic toys" make up less than one per cent of the trade.

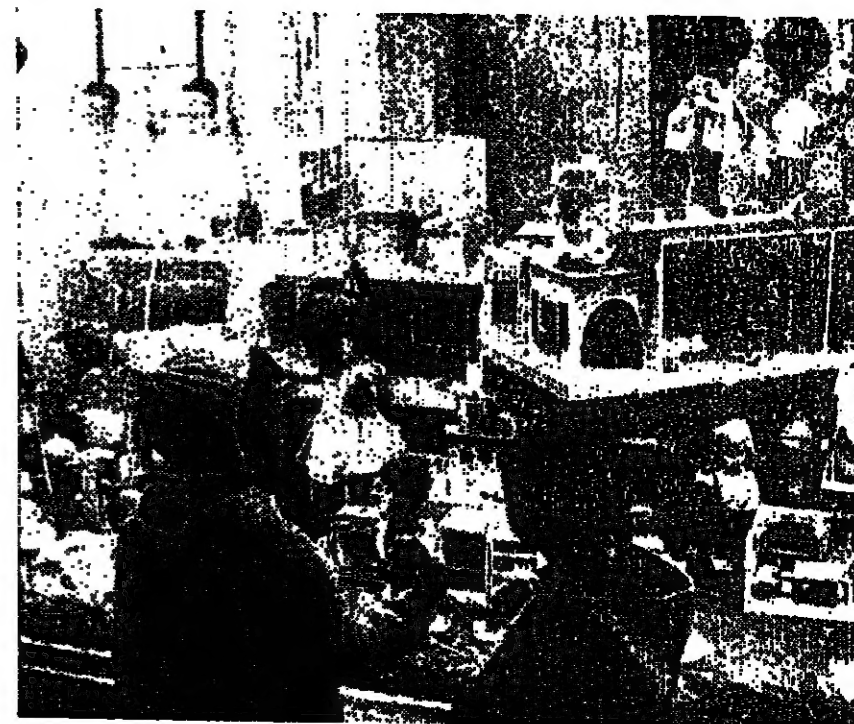
Branded articles from Schleich, Märklin, Steiff, Faller, Fleischmann, Lego, Trix and others are usually sold direct to the retailer and are subject to retail price maintenance. Many mail order firms, including Bertelsmann, are specialising in toys and making great efforts to sell educational and instructional toys.

Unbranded articles usually find their way into the nursery via large stores. Special cheap offers are to be found in discount stores and supermarkets. One large Federal Republic toy manufacturer, Märklin, recently marketed a miniature railway of a very simple nature a new brand name "Primex", which is not subject to RPM and is on sale everywhere.

Specialist toy shops chose between 15,000 and 30,000 articles for their stock from a selection of over a million on the world market. Articles shown by toy manufacturers at the Nuremberg Toy Fair which will take place, from 14 to 20 February 1970 will be ordered in the spring making continuous production possible. But the regret of the industry it is not possible to take stock until 1 October.

Peter Mörner

(DIE WELT, 2 December 1969)



A child looking at wonderland — toys in a shop window!

(Photo: Cont-Press)

**Leisure wear the thing
of the future**

The Cologne Fairs Committee has revived the "International Fashion Rendez-vous" for experts in the rag trade and it is intended to pave the way for a new market. Between 27 February and 1 March 1970 more than 200 firms will put their wares on show in Cologne and the emphasis will be on leisure-time wear and casual clothes.

The Fair is only intended for specialist purchasers from the trade. Clothes will be on show for the next autumn and winter season but there will also be the possibility to order stock for the next spring and summer trade.

Market researchers forecast a great development in the market for casual clothes during the seventies. The head of the Frankfurt Institute for textile market research, Dr Leichum, is expecting per capita consumption to double before 1975. By then about thirty per cent of all clothes purchases should be for leisure wear.

To date the younger age groups are the biggest consumer market for clothing but in the course of the next ten years this should change. By 1980 it is thought that the clothing market will have split down the middle and every other purchase will be leisure wear.

Russian gas for this country**Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND**

Negotiations for the supply and delivery of Russian natural gas to the Federal Republic came to an end on 29 November in Essen amid widespread agreement.

In all there were five rounds of talks in the USSR and the Federal Republic. Answers were found, according to Ruhr Gas for all the important and difficult questions which had not been settled in previous talks and delegations from both sides were content with these solutions.

One or two individual problems on

French couturier Jacques Esterel remarked when presenting some of his models for the future that in the seventies many of the distinctions between men's and women's clothing will disappear. In the future unisex will be the dominant factor.

The kind of suit which most men wear nowadays is, Esterel complained already 170 years out of date.

Professor Haseloff of the Sigma Institute in Berlin was also of the opinion that

Industriekurier

leisure-time wear was the thing of the future but he warned against analyses of future trends that were not detailed enough.

In spite of the prominence of leisure time wear in the recent past Haseloff ascribes the present situation to a kind of failure on the part of clothes designers. In his opinion fashions should be dictated by people's activities and up till now the rag trade had failed to carry out a functional analysis of what is meant by leisure time. The question must be asked what people really do in the leisure time.

Dress designers and men's clothing designers should bear in mind that about ten to fifteen per cent of clothes' purchasers were ready to accept new creations but only about 1.5 per cent were ready to wear extravagant and outrageous designs. Therefore what was put on show was often of little interest to 98 to 99 per cent of the people who saw it.

Haseloff called for circumspection on the part of buyers in the textile industry. According to the professor fashions only really stood a chance when they were a manifestation of a new attitude towards life, the mini-skirt being the most obvious example. He said that theseventies would offer all manufacturers and designers who were able to overcome problems connected with marketing leisure wear excellent opportunities for better sales.

The new Cologne fashions fair would be the first acid test of this.

(Industriekurier, 27 November 1969)

OCEANOGRAPHY

Marine research to protect North Sea coastline

Plans for a permanent network of oceanographic measuring stations on the high seas in the form of radio-equipped buoys anchored off the coast of the Federal Republic of Germany are taking shape.

The network will form only part of comprehensive planning for inspection of the sea off German coasts.

Immediate coastal waters, which are for the time being the region of principal interest for transport, hydraulics and part of the fishing industry, are to be equipped with a network of measuring stations of their own.

Equally up-to-date, the off-shore network will be linked to the chain of buoys further out. Within the foreseeable future the coast, particularly the North Sea coast, will be covered by such an effective network of measuring stations that surprise floods will no longer be possible.

Ominous flood and wind waves will be observed and recorded far off shore and exact forecasts of storm conditions will be possible.

What is more, there will be a scientific basis for hydraulic and civil engineering projects in coastal areas as regards the major outlines of coastal development, alluvial movements and currents. It ought then to be possible to avoid expensive mistakes.

A classic example of misplanning was the Schleswig-Holstein Eider barrage, built shortly before the war. It was so poorly located that a second barrage must now be built at a cost of many millions of Marks.

Safeguarding the island of Sylt, which is breaking up at the moment, will also not prove completely successful until detailed and exact information on cur-

Handelsblatt
Handels- und Wirtschafts-
Zeitung für Deutschland

rents and alluvial movements off-shore is available.

The Coastal Committee for the North Sea and the Baltic has estimated that the capital outlay needed to carry out the necessary protective measures will be somewhere in the region of 14,000 million Marks. Amongst other things this sum is at stake.

Our knowledge of the dynamics of ocean and coastal waters is fragmentary in the extreme. Movements of sea water are known only from spot measurements taken by research vessels. Parameter variability is far greater than was assumed as recently as a decade ago.

These changes are to be recorded by an automated network of surface measuring stations extending far out into the North Sea and maintained by the Federal Republic Hydrographic Institute.

Coastal water movements are equally changeable, particularly off the complex North Sea coast of Germany. Only an extremely dense and extensive network of measuring buoys as proposed by Dr Lorenzen, chairman of the committee, could possibly provide a comprehensive record of the influence brought to bear by the various individual factors involved.

A partial survey of alluvial movements in off-shore regions is being carried out at the moment under the auspices of the Federal Republic Research Association under the code name "Sandwanderung."

The development of ocean waves, a crucial factor in all oceanographic processes, is being investigated as part of another international research programme by Professor Walden of the Federal Republic Hydrographic Institute and Professor Hasselmann of Hamburg University.

Following the compilation of extensive data off Sylt this summer, using a network of gauges, buoys and vessels stationed up to fifty miles out, it is hoped that mathematical and physical study of wave development will make possible forecasts of the height of waves to be expected.

Most progress has been made in attempts to compile surface records of oceanographic parameters in the Baltic. For some years Kiel University marine research department has boasted a network of automatic measuring masts on the high seas. The data recorded does,

however, have to be collected every so often.

In the near future a network of radio-equipped buoys is likely to be set up in the Baltic, albeit for special purposes. A prototype high seas buoy designed by Hagenuk, a Kiel firm, with special attention paid to stability even in heavy seas is undergoing trials in Eckernförde bay.

The mere size of the prototype (52 ft 6 in. high, weight six tons) conveys some idea of the technology that must go into ensuring that it remains an effective measuring device.

For the Federal Republic Hydrographic Institute Dornier Systems have carried out a study as a result of which a prototype is to be selected. Trials will commence in about three years.

Imaginative proposals have been made. The institute is considering a type that works mostly under water, so being no hindrance to shipping, and surfaces now and again to radio measurements to base.

A satisfactory long-term still has to be found where communications with the high-sea network are concerned. Although could scout round the region once or twice a day. Telecommunications satellites could even cull the information.

The idea of satellite supervision is as unlikely as may seem to be the case. This country's network of observer buoys is not in isolated phenomenon; it will be up with IGOS, the international oceanographic measurement programme covering the entire Atlantic, a project big enough to warrant the launching of a special control satellite.

For this country's own network it is hoped to install a permanent artificial island north-west of Heligoland, according to Dr Weidemann of the hydrographic institute.

All being well, the island will be a disused oil rig belonging to this country's North Sea consortium. At the moment the platform is dismantled and in storage.

For a certain period of time this island station would complement the buoy network in taking standard measurements from a manned survey-point. A control platform is not only essential for checking the accuracy of observer buoy measurements; it would also prove extremely valuable in checking pollution of the North Sea.

Harald Steiner
(Handelsblatt, 3 December 1969)

A bungalow town to use space economically at Hanover

In time for next April's Hanover Fair a construction project that represents something out of the ordinary, a bungalow town on the roof of the largest exhibition hall in the world, will be completed. Bungalow town will consist of 752 apartments, shops, kiosks and more than three miles of roads.

The first units were recently erected by a construction firm specialising in prefabricated aluminium sections and shown to the public. The entire project is to be completed in one operation.

Roughly 350 units of 276 square feet selling at 11,900 Marks have already found a buyer. If several standard bungalows are bought as one unit the lot price is only 8,000 Marks. Negotiations are still in progress for a further 150 units.

The initial reason for this unique project was a demand made by the office machinery industry to the fair authorities in Hanover that their 600,000 square feet of exhibition space be arranged on a single level, otherwise they would stop exhibiting.

As soon as this year's Fair ended work began on a gigantic new exhibition hall on the site of what has in past years been

a parking lot. The new hall is little short of a million square feet in size (800,000 square metres) and built on stout concrete pillars.

The site is on a slope but the exhibition hall has been kept horizontal, which has the advantage of rescuing much of the parking lot. There is still place for 2,000 cars underneath the hall; and on top, over an area the size of sixteen football pitches, there was originally to be a heliport. There were even plans to make the roof an airport runway but this would have made the project far too expensive.

As a result the fair authorities finally hit upon the idea of building an exhibition village on the roof. Exhibitors have lamented for years the accommodation in too short supply during the Fair for night, especially when the aviation show is held at the same time, which happens every other year.

There are too few hotel rooms and still fewer rooms in which negotiations with potential customers can be conducted, exhibitors have already bought entire blocks of roof units.

In a number of cases the firms in question are local firms that intend to keep their rooftop offices in action all the year round.

The estate is crossed by five concrete-surfaced roads in an east-west direction and by sixteen roads going north-south. All have street lighting and the roof has its own refuse disposal squad.

Residents who would like their bungalows to be cleaned daily, including the washing-up, can call on the services of a firm of charladies.

There will be three restaurants specialising in serving breakfast, a self-service store, kiosks, slot machines, a hairdresser's and a laundry and dry cleaner's, too.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 December 1969)

Bungalows built on the roof of the Hanover Fair exhibition halls
(Photo: dpt)

TECHNOLOGY

Electronics for the eighties

PHILIPS' RESEARCH PROGRAMME PAYS OFF IN PATENTS

"You really ought to have a look at what we have cooking," said Professor H.B.G. Casimir, the holder of honorary degrees at any number of European universities, ex-associate of Niels Bohr and in his present position as a director of Philips responsible for basic research at an international firm.

He was talking to a group of European science journalists at the opening of an exhibition organised on behalf of the six Philips research laboratories at Eindhoven, Holland.

Models, original components, diagrams and a number of demonstrations illustrate 110 research projects. The main purpose of the exhibition is to show Philips employees what their research staff do and what happens to the money that is ploughed into research projects.

At Philips more than 1.5 per cent of turnover goes into research. This percentage, when all is said and done, amounts to more than 150 million Marks a year.

As at other large firms of comparable size research and development at Philips are separate. Development work is carried out by the individual divisions of the firm. It has one ear to the market, is directly related to the product requirements and subject to a variety of deadlines.

Research, on the other hand, is fairly independent once the fundamental decisions have been taken by the board of directors.

In line with the firm's multinational policies research is carried out in a num-

ber of countries. Eindhoven remains the centre of research and a second laboratory skyscraper was recently opened there. Research facilities at Eindhoven account for roughly fifty per cent of the firm's potential. The remainder consists of two laboratories in this country (Aachen and Hamburg) and facilities in Belgium, Britain and France.

Philips' research exhibition cost money to arrange and time to organise and is, of course, not restricted solely to employees of the firm. It is also open to major customers, the authorities, the press and, to a certain extent, competing firms, which are often either customers or partners.

It conveyed an impression of the great variety of sectors in which Philips research scientists are at work. "It really isn't easy always to decide on the right direction," president Frits Philips confided in a private chat.

The exhibition was divided into eleven sections ranging from the bases of telecommunications, technology, scientific instrumentation, light and optics, medical electronics, display arrangements, computer and semiconductor technology and space research to mechanical developments such as the Philips spiral bearing and the Stirling machine.

Much of what was on show was pure research. Immediate applications were not always evident. On the other hand the organisers have taken care to ensure that the overwhelming majority of exhibi-

bits bear some relationship to market requirements.

Take, for example, the piezoelectric clock, which one of these days will replace the old-style timepiece. Its drive element is uncommonly simple. Fifty-hertz AC grid current makes a minute piece of piezoelectric material oscillate. At the vibrating end a tiny spring works a cog at fifty-hertz rhythm. With the aid of a few other cogs the clock functions at the exact speed of the current, even developing a mechanical energy of 0.3 watts.

The exhibition conveyed the impression that optical problems, those of the laser, for instance, are increasingly moving into the electronic sector.

There were a fair number of newly-developed devices such as equipment for the reproduction of thermocouples of the human body and extremely flat screens consisting of gas discharge particles.

There was a most impressive demonstration of a new photographic tube with a light-sensitive layer consisting of 500,000 photodiodes. Extremely sensitive to infrared light, the tube was developed specially for night vision.

(Texas Instruments, RCA and AEG-Telefunken are working on similar developments, following the lead given by Bell Laboratories.)

The new tube was demonstrated in a videophone. Its great sensitivity to light was impressive indeed. Bright flashes of light seemed to give it no trouble at all.

In the acoustics sector a horn loud-

speaker caught the eye. By virtue of newly-developed acoustic chambers the size can be reduced considerably without having the slightest effect on the loud-speaker's performance. Another arrangement produced a musical scale accurate to 0.05 % for tuning musical instruments electronically.

A new method of large-screen television projection was particularly interesting. At present, apart from experimental laser arrangements, only the eidophore with streak optics could compete but although it reproduces colour television satisfactorily too it is an expensive procedure.

Philips use a special tube with a crystal screen maintained at Curie point (-55 degrees centigrade) by a Peltier element. There is a lattice parallel to the screen and 120-volt video tension is applied to both. As a result of the Pockels effect a charged picture corresponding to the transmission is formed.

In front of the tube in the direction of the projection surface there is a calcium crystal ray splitter fed from below with the bright light of a 1,000-watt mercury vapour lamp. In the ray splitter light is superimposed on the picture and the result is a sufficiently bright, distinct television picture then square metres in size.

As in the eidophore system the size and brightness of the picture are mainly dependent on the external light source and not on the brightness of the picture as formed on the screen. With the aid of a 2,500-watt xenon lamp Philips hope soon to be able to produce a television picture forty square metres in size.

Another interesting development was a device for colouring X-rays by TV. Parts of the exposure that are not needed can virtually be expunged, others emphasised by up to three colours.

Karl Teitzner

(Handelsblatt, 3 December 1969)

Cat's eye warning system for icy road conditions

Battelle of Frankfurt recently unveiled a black ice early warning system based on cat's eye reflectors. A temperature-sensitive filter makes the reflector appear green in car headlights when the ground temperature is seven degrees centigrade or more, amber in temperatures between three and seven and orange-red when the temperature is around freezing-point.

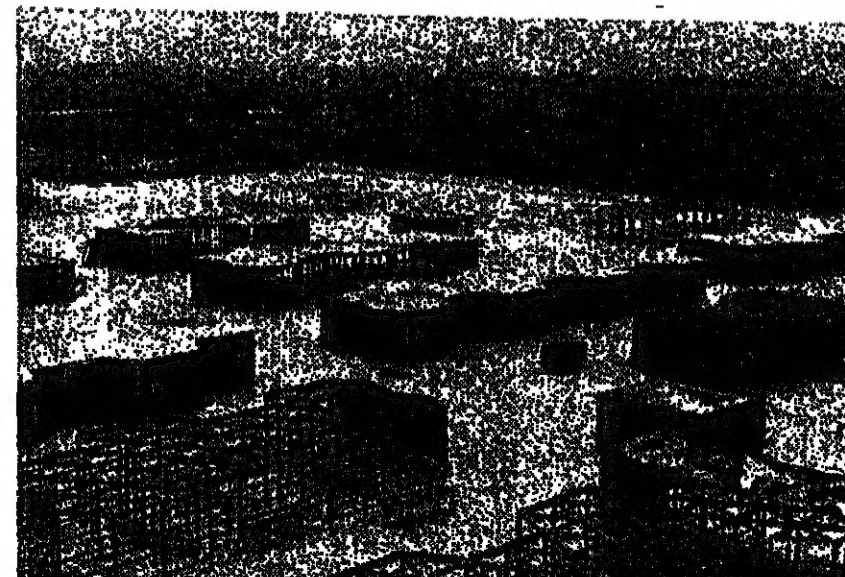
Reflectors can be fitted to the posts at the side of the road and even during daylight a motorist need only switch on his headlights for a moment to check the temperature and the likelihood of black ice.

This system has already been patented in France, Italy, Britain and Austria and patents have been applied for in five other countries, including the Federal Republic. It will be a useful addition to the black ice warning signs already in use.

At less than five Marks per reflector the cost of equipping all roads outside built-up areas with the early warning device is estimated to be almost exactly forty million Marks.

Spokesmen for the Battelle Institute noted that snow and black ice account for 54,000 road accidents a year. Six hundred people die and 19,000 are injured as a result and the cost in terms of men and materials amounts to 400 million Marks or so.

(Die Welt, 3 December 1969)



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